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[RE]LIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

FOREIGN.

INDIA.

[Ext]ract of the Journal of the Missionaries [Sc]hnarre and Rhenius, employed by the [(]London) Church Missionary Society, [fro]m December 1814 to July 1815.

(Continued from page 87.)

AT MADRAS.

[Ma]rch 8.—Walking early in the morn[ing in] the garden, I found a man gathering [flow]ers from the shrubs round our house, [for o]rnamenting their gods. I asked him [why] he did so. He said for the Swami [(go]ds.) I entered then into conversation [on the] folly of serving gods that have ears, [but] cannot hear; mouths, but cannot [spea]k; and eyes, but cannot see; and [show]ed him the reasonable service of God [in Je]sus Christ. He listened with atten[tion] and assented to what I said about the [same.] Whilst I spake with him, another [ca]me near, and heard too. I after[ward] took the former to our house, and, [being] able to read Tamul, I presented him [with] a tract.

[Ma]rch 9.—I visited the school in the [adjac]ent village, Raypooram, which will [short]ly be removed into our garden, and [foun]d them tolerably to my satisfaction. [A R]oman-Catholic Priest lives not far [from] the school; I therefore took the li[bert]y of visiting him. I found two priests, [one o]f whom had lately come hither. I [acqu]ainted them with the design of our [com]ing, and was received in a friendly [man]ner. In a conversation about the [Wo]rd of God, I asked, among other things, [whe]ther they permitted their congrega[tion] to read the Scriptures. "Yes," said [o]ne; and "there is no prohibition," [said] the other. I expressed my satisfaction, [and] inquired whether they had Tamul [Tes]taments: they said they had not; the [one] observing, at the same time, that the [peop]le could not understand the Word of [God]; intimating thereby, that they, there[fore] should not read it. I replied, [that] the Word of God is constructed [in] such a wonderful manner, that the [leas]t and most ignorant person might [unders]tand all that belonged to the salva[tion] of the soul, which was plainly and [sim]ply expressed in the holy scriptures; [and] that the greatest philosophers them[selves] might find in them the depth of [wisdom]. I apprised them, at the same [time] that I had Tamul Testaments enough [at my d]isposal; upon which they intimated [that] it is no proper translation; but soon [left i]t off. I assured them that we had [come] to this country for the purpose of [mak]ing known among the people the pre[cious] salvation of our Lord Jesus Christ; [and] that we wished to be in union with [them i]n so great a design, assisting one [ano]ther therein. Mr. Vitrinny shook [hand]s with me, and I left them.

[Ma]rch 17.—I saw again the two Ma[hom]edans living at the end of our garden, [and h]ad a little conversation with them on [the] ground upon which we may rest when [dyin]g. Of course, the insufficiency of the [ins]tructions of their Koran came under no[tice.] I presented them with a copy of a [sm]all Tract, entitled "Dialogue between [a Ma]homedan and a Christian," for their [peru]sal and consideration.

[Ma]rch 26.—The special remembrance [of our] Lord's Death and resurrection, and [the p]artaking of the Holy Sacrament, were [bless]ed unto us. With new and happy [resolu]tions we proceed forward on our [way] to eternity, relying on the good will [and] power of our Lord himself; hoping [to] be useful in this our place of labor. [Our] hearts are by no means burthen-free, [nor w]ithout temptation; but the Lord [help]s us. It is pleasing to reflect that, [in th]ese days especially, the "Word of the [Lord"] resounds throughout the world. [The N]orth, the South, the East, and the [West] hear it: will it be in vain? *Thy [kingdo]m come!*—It is our continual prayer [that he] prepare our ways before us.

[Ma]rch 30.—Hitherto we have distribu[ted] thirteen Tamul New Testaments, [chiefl]y among Roman Catholics, who re[ceive]d them. In general, we let every [one] read a passage or two of the Word [of God]; selecting such as bear more di[rect] record to the truth, especially with [regard] to the corrupt tenets of the Romish [Chu]rch. By this means we hear how [they] read, and obtain a fair opportunity of [makin]g a few remarks on what they have [read]. Those that cannot read do not re[ceive] a copy.

[A]pril 6.—We received an answer from [the Re]v. Mr. Robertson, in the name of the [Calcu]tta Corresponding Committee, to our [letter] of the 18th of January. Its contents [are] pleasing and encouraging. It ap[prove]s of our station at Madras, observing [that the a]postolical Paul preached at Antioch, [Ephesus,] Corinth, and Rome, great cities [where] the Lord had much people prepa[red for] the kingdom of God; so may it be [also wi]th you in Madras." With regard to [assista]nce in our school plans, they can at [present] do nothing, on account of the cost[ly and e]xtensive plans at Calcutta.

[April] 8.—A lame Brahmin came, and [complai]ned of his poverty, requesting as[sistance]. He said he understood Gentoo, [and a] little English; and that he knew [somethin]g of astrology, and, in an extraordinary manner, had been advised to come to us for relief. "How that will be," said he, "I do not know: if you will give me to day something, and dismiss me, in order to provide rice for myself, my wife, and children, tomorrow I will come back again, and on other days, to hear your instructions." I suspected his cunningness, and spoke to him on men's seeking bodily relief, but caring nothing for their souls, or for the knowledge of their God. He seemed to think himself very virtuous; and was utterly deficient in the knowledge of sin. To the question, what he thought on their religion and gods, he replied, "It is a road: if we do right, and do not sin, we shall go to heaven."—I explained to him what sin is; to which he replied, "You are right: I will hear your instructions."—The sincerity of the man is much to be doubted: however, we relieved him for the day, in the hope of seeing him again. He has six children.

April 11.—The Brahmin has not been here yet.—A respectable native, a friend to our landlord, met me to-day in the school house, which is nearly finished. I got into a long conversation with him on religious subjects, on schools, and on the purpose of our coming hither; and, afterward, on the duty which lies upon those of their own caste, and of the Brahmins, that have conviction of the truth, to step forward and lead their deceived brethren into the same way of truth. He heard with apparent pleasure. He greatly approved of the establishment of schools; and was sure that the natives wish to be instructed. His old mother, he said, is very desirous of hearing the truth. She possesses a New Testament, which somebody reads to her, and she hears it with pleasure.

April 12.—We held, this evening, the first religious meeting in our house. Some of the Roman Catholic Christians, had applied for Old Testaments, which however we could not give them, having but few copies: and there is not yet any prospect of its being reprinted. I proposed, therefore, to hold, every Wednesday evening, an Old Testament lecture, which they might attend, if they wished. About fifteen persons were assembled; but, of the Roman Catholics, only one, a boy. I began with the first chapter of Genesis. May God graciously grant his blessing on this small beginning!

April 14.—Having had several applications from a native Christian, who formerly attended Dr. Buchanan on his tour to the Travancore coast, for employment as English Schoolmaster in our school; because he could not live by the income of about twelve (heathen) scholars, whom he has hitherto instructed in the English language in a neighboring village; we resolved, rather than to let that little school be scattered, to take it entirely under our care. I proceeded, therefore, to Mr. Thompson, to confer with him on the subject, especially whether they would assist us in paying the necessary schoolmasters. Their fund is still small, and not sufficient to pay two more schoolmasters; but we agreed to attach that school to our Mission, and to let the schoolmaster go on at present as before; and to assist him in paying the rent for his school-room, and add something to his income.

We received likewise from Mr. Thompson ten pagodas, charity money, for the use of the poor; for various are the applications of native Christians for relief in their distress. To some, in order to accustom them also to diligence, we have given some work, for which we daily pay them. Hitherto we have defrayed something of such expences from the money which we received for Bibles and Testaments in Tranquebar. We praise the Lord for his gracious providence, and for the manifold tokens of his goodness.

April 16.—We received, from our friends, some English publications of last year, including the Report of our Society for 1814. The perusal brought us much refreshment. With joy and admiration do we contemplate the vast efforts which are made for the spread of the gospel. Turning from the east to the west, from the north to the south;—seeing that the Siberian, the inhabitant of Caucasus, the Russian, the Esquimaux, the North-American Indian, the Chinese, the Hindoo, the African, and the South-American, with the Wild Peru, the Eastern and the Western Seas, receive, in a greater or less degree, the Word of the Cross; and that England, especially, shines brightly among the nations of Europe in establishing such various and numerous societies for the good of the world;—our hearts are drawn upward, and would fain present unto God our feeble thanks for the blessed days in which he has caused us to live, to see his mighty arm stretched forth to fulfil his ancient promise that all the earth shall see his salvation: and we are not a little encouraged to work by his grace whilst it is day, in the sphere which he has graciously assigned to us, *to praise the Lord, and exalt his name among the heathen.*

April 18.—A good part of some of the former days I had to spend my time in examining Roman Catholics, who applied for Tamul Testaments; and, according to circumstances, distributing the blessed gift among them; attending it with some observations on the principal errors of their church. To day, likewise, an unusual number surrounded my table, and I went on as before. About twenty-nine Testaments were distributed on this occasion: several were obliged to return empty, my treasury being exhausted. One or two of the persons endeavored to defend the worship of images. Reminding them of the Jews making the golden calf, and of the great displeasure which God manifested thereon; and of the word of our Lord to the Samaritan woman, *They that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth*; they seemed to be silenced; and many gave their assent to the truth.

How dark their understanding, and what idle impressions they receive, we may gather from their arguments in support of their idolatry. One of them is, that they have scriptural authority, quoting the 148th Psalm, where the Psalmist calls forth all the creatures of God to praise their Maker.

Hitherto seventy-eight Testaments have been distributed. Though we cannot but fear that much of this seed has fallen on stony ground, or among thorns, or by the way; yet some, we humbly trust, will, by the grace of God, have fallen on good ground, the fruit of which will appear in its time.

In the afternoon, a Roman Catholic requested me to instruct him in the Word of God, which I did; but, the day after, he proved a hypocrite and a deceiver.

(*To be continued.*)

THE JEWS.

[From the (London) *Jewish Expositor*, of February, 1817, received at the Recorder-Office.]

Extract of a letter from DR. NAUDI, *of Malta, to C. S. Hawtrey, Secretary of the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews.*

Dear Sir,—I take the liberty to write to you, for the first time, as a Secretary of that benevolent Society for the promotion of Christianity amongst the Jews. Having had of late your last Seventh Report of the Committee, I was able to know your present direction and proceedings; so I hope to be able to correspond regularly with the Society, and give her the accounts I may occasionally learn regarding the Jews living here and in our neighboring parts. There are many at Algiers, one of the chief towns on the coast of Barbary famous for piracy, where revolutions and rebellions succeed often, and where of late the English army and Lord Exmouth's navy were for subduing the Dey and destroying his kingdom. Among the reports we had about the actions which took place at the English invasion, I had some about the present state of the Jews in that place. The Jews, as you may likely know, live in great numbers on the northern coasts of Africa: as at Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers; and they are every where rich and opulent, on account of their doing all the business and commerce among the Turks, who in general are more ignorant than themselves, and uncivilized. I do not mean to give you the account of their situation in all those parts, but shortly some hints of their present state at Algiers. No where in Barbary was the Hebrew nation more free and better considered, than they were at Algiers about the year 1804. At that epoch, very remarkable for the Algerine Jews, a tumultuous rebellion rose up in the neighborhood of the town, and the Jews were unjustly charged with the crime. The traitorous promoters were persons in the government, and nearly intimate with the Dey too; but as some of these gentlemen borrowed money from a merchant Jew, the Jews were considered as the perpetrators, notwithstanding they were not concerned at all in the affair. The sultan's reasons were; that had it not been for the Jewish money, the riot in all probability would not have taken place; ergo, the Jews should be considered as the true revolutionists: *causa causæ est causa causati*, which, I am sure, in the case of the Jews in 1804, was a very unjust induction. They were therefore taken away, tortured, and racked in a variety of barbarous ways, and made to suffer every kind of torment, particularly that most terrible one of being suspended alive by a long rope on the outside of the tower walls, having hooked nails thrust into different parts of the body, often under the chin bone, so as to suspend the body perpendicularly. Several hundreds lost their lives in this desperate way; others were punished by burning, some by stripes; and the greater part, by confiscation of their goods and properties, were reduced to a state of poverty. Those who had something to lose suffered by this latter means; and bastinadoes, gibbets, and impalings, as is generally the case in all despotic countries, were administered to those who had nothing to lose. This contingency was the cause of great migrations of the Jewish people from Algiers to other parts of Barbary, particularly to Tunis. Numbers of the more religious among them, imputing the general persecution to an advice, or warning from heaven, to leave distant countries, and concentrate in the Levantine parts, *resorted to Palestine and to the neighborhood of Jerusalem, as if the time of their restoration was at hand.* The state of the Jews at this present time in Algiers is as follows: there are about nine thousand; and several synagogues; but the principals are eight, viz. 1. the synagogue called Sucbira, 2. the Hara, 3. Tavet lahoun, 4. Lacbira, 5. Talmud tora Iscibecchivi, 6. Dor sucktofa, 7. Tunabdar Aznizar, 8. Dor Hasnarb. There are several other synagogues privately kept by individuals. At Algiers the Jews are directed by one of their nation, who is with them as a despotic king: he is an inappellable judge in controversies, is elected immediately from the Dey, and his power extends over all the Jews within the Algerine territory. In inflicting punishments he is limited to the bastinado; the pain of life depends upon the Dey, who certainly disposes of it not very sparingly. The customs of the Algerine Jews are the most polite of any of those who live in Barbary, they are undoubtedly the richest. Before the year 1804, they enjoyed a number of privileges, so as scarcely to be distinguished from the natives and other foreigners, of which they are now deprived. The ceremonies and rites of the Jews of Algiers, are nearly similar to those of the Jews of other parts. The main difference to be remarked is, that these may have three wives at a time, whom they may repudiate in an instant, without adducing any other reason than their own will. Repudiations happen not very rarely among them. They do this and give it too a religious aspect; such as, they repudiate their wives that they may be better able to look after their duties, by living a simple and more religious and quiet life; but this inquietude is often thought to exist where it is not in reality, and of course wives are left without any reason whatever. In the migration of 1804, great numbers so left their families, who, on their following them, were received at Palestine with kindness. There are several Rabbins, who are maintained from the common funds. The questions and differences between one Jew and another, where the natives, or people of other denominations are not concerned, are decided by the Rabbins, who certainly in their decisions are not the most delicate in investigating truth. At Algiers the Jews pay weekly a tribute of two hundred Spanish dollars to government. The present chief of the Jews at Algiers is Mr. Jacob Cray Bacri. The commerce of the Algerine Jews is not confined to Barbary, but extends to all parts of Italy, particularly to Leghorn. The town of Algiers is large, well watered, the streets are straight but too narrow, the harbor is small but commodious. The country around is beautiful, very fertile, abounding with fruits, and victuals are in good price. Being persuaded of what your Society may advantageously do if its interests and proceedings increase, I shall never fail to do all in my power towards informing you of what may be conveniently necessary, as to promote in some way the spiritual happiness of our fellow creatures the Jews in these Mediterranean parts, where they are most crowded, and live in the darkest state of ignorance. Here I would make some observations about their present state, if the limits of a letter could allow me it. But I advance to you with pleasure, that the Jews of this present time are not so pertinacious as they were in times past, and that when once converted to Christianity, they prove good pious characters, the most active members of the Church of Christ; and in Barbary, and in the Levant, are well fitted to promote the spiritual welfare of their late fellows and brethren the Jews: of this we have good example in the person of Mr. Murtheim, of Mr. Sham, Cavapeteti, and many others, who are so happily employed in the promotion of the common cause, in different parts of Africa and Asia, and in the islands; but more particularly Mr. Murtheim, so useful a member of the Christian faith, and who was persuaded to the truth, as you probably know, through the means of your Society. I beg leave therefore to desire that the benevolent Society would continue to help these our countries with its publications, correspondence, and new information, that we may co-operate with you in behalf of the Jews spread all over these regions. There is nothing to be expected, I am sure, from any other country, except from *that happy Christian empire of England.* I hope the interests of the Society will increase, and a number of Auxiliary Societies be formed in the different parts of the kingdom; the same may be formed also on the continent, so as to increase the undertakings. Send me, by the first opportunity, tracts and other publications of the Society; I have nothing just now in hand. I disposed of every thing I had with me belonging to you, and I hope in a satisfactory way to the Society. We should like to see published altogether the Four Gospels; as those of Matthew and Mark were approved very much in the Levant, where they never saw such publications in the Hebrew language. My dear friend, excuse me if I do not write good English; I have no practice at all of this language at this present time. Be so good as to present my affectionate respects to the members of the Committee when you meet. When we meet here, in our religious conferences with our Christian friends, we never omit to wish and pray to the Most High that he may increase the zeal and ardor in those generous Societies established in England, namely, for spreading the Holy Bible throughout the world, for sending Missionaries among the nations, and yours for promoting Christianity amongst the Jewish people, who were once the elected nation, the people of God; that they may see the truth, perceive the eternal light of the gospel, and receive Jesus Christ their prophesied Saviour, our only hope and Mediator. A Jew from Tedoest, an ancient town in the province of Hea, in the Morocco empire, with whom I am often here, and to whom I gave some of your tracts, and the two gospels printed by the Society, assures me, that a little exertion paid in his country by some good active man, could produce great profit to that people. *Tedoest contains about five hundred dwellings, and is the capital of the province.* It was entirely destroyed about the beginning of the last century, and built again by the Jews, *and now (which is very singular) is inhabited only by this people.* The Tedoestine here with us, I am in hope, is not far from discovering the Gospel truths, and embracing publicly God Jesus, the anointed Saviour and the true Messiah. Yours, &c.

CLEARDO NAUDI.

HEBREW TESTAMENT.

From the London Jewish Expositor, February, 1817.

We have much pleasure in announcing, that the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society being satisfied that a door is opening for the dispersion of the Hebrew New Testament amongst the Jews on the continent, have purchased of the London Society, one thousand copies of the Hebrew Gospels and Acts, with an intention of sending them to Poland, to be distributed amongst the numerous Israelites resident in that country. Assuredly they will be followed with the earnest prayers of all who wish well to the cause, that God may fulfil his own promise, and grant that "His word may not return unto him void, but that it may prosper in the thing whereto he sent it." We trust our readers will make this a daily subject of their petitions at the throne of grace.

THE CHINESE.

Extract from the Correspondence of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Letter from the Rev. J. C. Supper, Secretary to the Java Auxiliary Bible Society, dated Batavia, August 12, 1816.

I have the pleasure, in the name of our Society, to assure you, that the contents of the highly esteemed letter of your Committee, as well as their present of 500*l.* caused an extraordinary sensation of joy, and greatly animated us to proceed in our labor.

The Chinese New Testaments, which the zealous Missionary, Mr. Milne (who is now in Malacca) distributed among the Chinese in this neighborhood, and those which I had the means of distributing, have been visibly attended with blessed effects. A member of my Portuguese congregation came to me, last week, and said, "I am acquainted with some Chinese, who generally come to me twice a week, when the word of God is the theme of our conversation; they have read the Chinese New Testament, and find the contents of it of far greater excellence than those of any other book they have ever read; yet they do not understand every thing that is said in it, and therefore apply to me, to explain and clear up some passages which they cannot comprehend. I then give them such illustrations on the subject, as I recollect from your discourses. This Portuguese is one of my Catechumens, and, thanks be to God, I may say, that he is my crown, and the first fruit of my labors here. *These Chinese have already turned their idols out of their houses, and are desirous of becoming Christians.*

Another of my Portuguese pupils came to me a few days ago, and told me, "that a certain Chinese, who had read the New-Testament in his mother tongue, visits him three times a week, to converse about the doctrines of Christianity; he seems to love Jesus Christ better than Confucius, and wished I would give him a few more books in the Chinese language; *he has, likewise, turned his paper idols out of his house, and is ardently desirous of becoming a Christian.*

I was lately on a visit to a gentleman, where one of the richest Chinese in this country was also a guest. He spoke to me in Dutch, and said, "I have read Mr. Morrison's New-Testament with pleasure; it is very fine, and it would be well if every one led such a life as Jesus Christ has taught them to lead." I cannot describe to you what effect these words spoken by the mouth of a Chinese, had upon me.

I commenced a discourse with him about his many idols, and said, "You believe, by the doctrines of Confucius, that there is but one God who has made heaven, the earth, man, and every living creature." "Yes," answered he; "but God is too far above us; we dare not address ourselves to him, without the intervention of the demi-gods." I then said, "As God is the Creator of mankind, should we not, therefore, call him our common Father?" "Yes, certainly!" was his reply. "Well, if this be admitted, are not children obliged to place confidence in their father?" Answer—"Most assuredly." "In what consists this trust?" No answer. "Are not you a father of five sons?" "Yes," was

his reply. "And, now, what would you think or do, if three of your sons took it into their heads to paint images upon paper, or carve them out of wood; and when finished, pay them all the veneration, and put that confidence in them, which are justly due to you, as their father? Would you quietly submit to such conduct in your sons?" "No; I would severely chastise them, and place them in a mad-house, as laboring under a fit of insanity." "But, if they acknowledged, by way of exculpation, that, from the great veneration they had for you as their father, they could not venture to approach you but through the intercesssion of images which they themselves had made, what would you say then?" I should answer—"I have chastised you for your want of confidence in me; these images being unable to hear, see, move, or help themselves. I pronounce you to be out of your senses." "But," said I, "do you act more wisely than they, when you worship the idols in your temples, and pay every honor to them in your houses, which is due to our Heavenly Father only?" "Ah!" replied the Chinese, "we have never directed our views so far; but I am convinced that our idolatry can never be pleasing to the only true God, and that by so doing, we provoke his vengeance upon us."

The conversation being ended, he went home, seemingly dissatisfied with himself; and, on his arrival there, *tore all the painted images from the walls, aud threw them into the fire.* He has never since frequented the Chinese Temples, and contents himself with reading the New-Testament, and other Religious Writings, with which I supply him from time to time. Is it likely that this Chinese is far from the kingdom of God? Is not the grace of God, and the power of the Holy Spirit, able to convert even Chinese to the true Christian faith? Many of the Europeans here are inclined to doubt this, and, therefore, look upon my labor as an unnecessary waste of time; but their seemingly repulsive doubts animate us to greater zeal, and strengthen our faith and hope, that God will convince such unbelievers, by the evidence of facts, that the labors of his servants among the Chinese, will not be "in vain in the Lord."

I sold, lately, two more copies of the Arabic Bible to a Mahomedan Priest of the first class, and another to one of the Governors of a district in the interior; each for five rix dollars.

One of my pupils reads the Holy Scriptures with Mahomedans, three times a week, converses with them upon what they have read, and they join in prayer in his own house afterwards. One of the upper servants of a Mahomedan Mosque told him the other day, "I have served many years in our temple; but have never yet heard so many agreeable truths from the priests, as are contained in your Christian Koran. I look upon the Christian worship, as the best and most intelligible; and, since you have taught me to pray, I always feel a peculiarly agreeable repose to my mind, when I have prayed in a morning or evening, such as I never experienced before."

MISSION AT MADRAS.

[A Journal of the Mission at Madras, in India, has been continued several weeks in the Recorder. It appears by the *London Evangelical Magazine* of March last, that this important station has been strengthened by several Missionaries, who arrived there from London in August last. The following interesting letter is from Mr. Knill, one of the Missionaries:]

"*Madras, Sept.* 25, 1816.

"We arrived on the 26th of August, in the midst of this large place, where there are more than 300,000 souls. Our dear brother and sister Loveless, were almost overwhelmed by seeing themselves surrounded by so many missionaries.

"Dear Townley, and Keith, left us the next morning, (for Calcutta), and on the 12th of Sept. we had another parting scene, by the departure of our beloved brother and sister Reeve, (for Bellary.) A zealous and valuable member of Mr. Loveless's church accompanies them, which will make the journey far more pleasant.

"I cannot express the delight I felt at beholding the missionary chapel, situated in the midst of idolaters. O 'tis a glorious sight! No common honor was conferred upon him who was the instrument of erecting this sacred temple.

"In the chapel yard is another trophy of Christianity. On the right hand stands the 'Missionary Free School,' where between 1 and 200 boys are daily taught to read the oracles of God; many of them I hope will also learn to subscribe with their hands to the God of Israel.

"On the 11th, the second anniversary of the Madras Missionary Society was held, and though only a child of two years old, she is stout, healthy and vigorous. Scarcely could we have thought ourselves so many thousand miles from our native country, if we had not heard the noise of the heathen who were paying their devotions to 'Samme,' in a pagoda near us. Brother Reeve preached previously to the opening of the meeting; when Messrs. Loveless, Lee, Render, Reeve, Mead and Knill, took a part in this interesting service.

"It cannot be said of this place as the Redeemer said of another, 'the fields are white,' but it must be said with anguish that the fields are large and barren, and a feeli[ng] heart hears a piercing cry from every quarter, Cultivate us, cultivate us: break up the fallow ground, send us showers of gospel grace, the water of life and the Sun of righteousness. And shall they cry in vain? Many an aged Christian says, No, I will never cease to pray for these blessings. I hear some devoted young men say, No, if we can ameliorate their wretched state, Lord, here we are, send us. The affluent say, No, if our abundance will avail; and the poor widow, in the midst of her penury says, No, my mite shall help, for God despiseth not the day of small things.

"In order to prove that this is the language of my heart also, I began the language the Thursday after my arrival. The alphabet contains 237 letters; but hope the day is not far distant when I shall be able to read the wonderful works of God in this strange tongue. My daily prayer is, that God would strengthen my body, that I may be strong to labor, and daily communicate to my soul those supplies of grace, by which I shall prove myself to be a good Missionary of Jesus Christ, and the devoted servant of the Society for Jesus' sake. RICHARD KNILL."

DOMESTIC.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

New-York, May 9.—Yesterday the first anniversary of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY was celebrated in this city.—The meeting was held at Washington Hall, where the Society assembled at 11 o'clock, A. M. Gen. *Mathew Clarkson*, the Senior Vice-President, present, presided. The business of the day was opened by reading the 55th chapter of Isaiah, by the Rev. Dr. Romeyn. A letter was read from the venerable President of the Society, *Hon. Elias Boudinot*, of New-Jersey, apologising for not being able to attend, on account of the state of his health, and expressing his most ardent wishes & his fervent prayers, for the prosperity of the Society. Similar letters were read from the Hon. John Jay, Governor Smith, of Connecticut, Judge Washington, Judge Tillghman, of Pennsylvania, Judge Thompson, of New-York, and the Vice-President of the U. States, the Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins, giving their several reasons for not being able to attend the meeting, and all expressing their strongest wishes for the success of the Institution.—The first annual *Report* of the Society was then read by the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Romeyn. As it is ordered to be printed, the public will be favored with it at large.

After the reading of the Report was finished, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed.

1st. On motion of the Rev. W. Hill, President of the Frederick County, Virg. Bible Society, seconded by James Buchanan, Esq British Consul, New-York,

Resolved, That the Report now read, be adopted, and that it be printed under the direction of the Board of Managers.

2d, On motion of Mr. John Griscom, seconded by the Rev. Francis Heron, Recording Secretary of the Pittsburg Bible Society,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, be presented to the President of this Society, for his zealous and persevering efforts to form this institution and promote its interest.

3d. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Blatchford, seconded by Aaron Ogden, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Vice-Presidents, for their patronage and support, and the Treasurer and Secretaries for their services during the last year.

4th. On motion of the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of N. Y. and seconded by the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, of Connecticut,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Board of Managers for their exertions in conducting the business of the Society.

5th. On motion of Wm Jay, Esq. of Bedford, West Chester County, seconded by Mr. Thomas Eddy of N. Y.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, for their early and decided approbation of the institution of this Society, expressed in their narrative of the state of Reli[gion] within their bounds.

6th. On motion of Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. of Boston, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Felthus, of N. Y.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the numerous Auxiliary Bible Societies, for their exertions to promote the object, and augment the funds of this Society.

7th. On motion of Samuel Bayard, Esq. of Princeton, and seconded by Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, of New-Brunswick, N Jersey,

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to those congregations and individuals which have constituted their Pastors members for life of this Society.

8th. On motion of Joshua Wallace, Esq. of Burlington, N. Jersey, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hart,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to all those individuals and Societies who have contributed to the funds of this institution.

Agreeably to the Constitution of the American Bible Society, one fourth of the Board of Managers go out of Office at each Annual Meeting. To supply the vacancies thus occasioned, the following Gentlemen were elected. The last three are new members, in the room of others who had declined a re-election:—

John Aspinwall,	Samuel Boyd,
Divie Bethune,	Duncan P. Campbell,
John Bingham,	George Griffin,
Leonard Bleecker,	Zechariah Lewis,
Henry Rogers.	

Upon moving the adoption of the Report—

The Rev. Mr. Hill, said—That it was with diffidence he rose to offer a few remarks—a diffidence, which arose from the circumstance of his having had but a few moment's notice to prepare an address for the occasion, and from a reflection that he should occupy the time of the meeting, which might have been more profitably employed by others, who had enjoyed a better opportunity for preparation than himself. And, yet, he said, when he considered the importance of the subject—one that lay nearer his heart than any other—it being nothing less than the diffusion of the Scriptures throughout the world—that consideration conquered his timidity.

We meet, said Mr. H. not under the name of any of the sects into which the Christian world is divided—*we meet on the basis of Christian unity*—we lay aside the *Shibboleth* of party—our object is to touch the spring which is to set the machine of universal good in motion. The bare promulgation of the design of Bible Societies, produced an electrical shock throughout the world—the smiles of Heaven were bestowed upon the undertaking—and we have only to go forward, confident that our exertions will meet the approbation of God.

Mr. *Buchannan* rose to second the motion. He felt deeply impressed, when he considered the occasion on which the meeting was assembled—there had been many anniversaries, the object of which was to commemorate scenes of war and devastation—this had in view peace and good-will to man. He had heard a portion of the report with peculiar interest—it was that which related to the great numbers that were connected with us in distributing the Book of God—and especially the zeal and exertions of the female sex. Who would not rather be Mary, who wiped the Feet of Jesus, than to be the daughter of a monarch? Her name has survived those of emperors and kings. It has been observed, and the remark cannot be too strongly enforced, that this Society excludes no class of Christians. Its object *is to spread the word of God.* It may be said, that the Bible cannot be understood, by all, without some aid in explaining it. When the question is put in the Bible—"How shall a young man learn his way?" The answer is—"*By taking heed thereto according to thy word.*" Every error that may surround the Scriptures, will fall before the word of God That Word will stand. He once had opportunity to tell a nuncio of the Pope, that they kept the key of knowledge—the Bible—from the people. "What," said he, "would you prevent the Catholics alone from sending out the Bible, with comments?" Let those who wish, distribute the Bible, accompanied with their own tenets—we will even furnish them with Bibles for the purpose—but let them not impede our progress—Some would wish to send out parts only of the Bible—others thought there was too great a rage for distributing it—Bible Societies, however, require no adventitious aid to the sacred volume—they send it entire "*without note or comment*"—and they are not alarmed at the zeal which prevails for this purpose—It is the Spirit of God that makes man love the Bible. He had known an instance of a man, who resolved to give a cent a day, from the birth of his child, to this Christian charity—an example well worthy of being followed. We are apt to think that religion belongs only to old people—that after having served the world till near the close of our lives, we may then begin to read the Bible, and become Christians. This is vain and delusive. There is something hard in the heart of an old man—parents! take care to bend the tender twig—and bend it to heaven! Mothers hold a more important place in the education of children than fathers. What honorable mention is made of the mother and grandmother of Timothy. He should never be wearied in talking of the duties of parents. If the children of pious parents, were ever found to be pursuing a different course in life, it would generally be discovered on examination, that the instruction in the Scriptures had been a business of secondary importance. Make your children give a penny a day—a dollar, or half a dollar a year—otherwise, when you are dead, who will stand in your places in this glorious work?

The support of religion, and the diffusion of the Bible, produce very important national effects. All nations have some kind of religion—if there is any thing that can profit us in a national point of view, it is spreading the Scriptures. Some might object to giving to Bible Societies, on the ground that the times were hard. He believed few men injured their credit, or impaired their estates, by this species of charity—on the contrary, it is a sure support to credit. Many give thousands—blessed be God for it—but we want the example more than we do the money. It is not for the sake of their money, but for the salvation of their souls. By the aid of the Societies, many have been led to read and to love the Scriptures. Let us support this Society, and teach our little ones to suppovt it also.

Mr. *J. Griscom*, on moving the thanks of the Society to the President, said, that he considered this subject as of the highest importance—he knew of no people who were substantially happy, who were not actuated by religion—where are the wants & sufferings of men delineated with so much truth as in the Bible; and where are such efficacious remedies pointed out, as in the Word of God? The only thing that can make us happy, is the principle of love to God, and love to our fellow-men. The Scriptures are worthy of being classed before all the other works in the world—they contain the magna charta of the Church.

The absence of the venerable President of the Society, on account of bodily infirmity, was much to be regretted. No appointment to office, was perhaps, ever more justly made, if we regarded either his character, his years, or his literary attainments. At a time of life when many men in his situation would have been engaged in planning schemes of distinction or ambition, he had retired from public life, to employ his time in studying the Sacred Scriptures—and if Mr. G. was not mistaken, it was while he was confined to his chamber by disease that he devised the plan of this Society.

The *Rev. Dr. Blatchford* on moving the vote of thanks to the Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretaries, said—That the zeal and benevolence of the President of the Society, made him an example worthy of universal imitation. The Society, and the public, were also indebted to the Vice-Presidents for their patronage and support, and to the Treasurer and Secretaries for their services in behalf of the institution—that the measure of their reward ought to be proportioned to the magnitude and importance of the object they have in view—We follow the hero into the field with feelings strongly excited—we admire the statesman—and we revere the friend of humanity, who dispenses his favors to the objects of wretchedness, and alleviates their sorrows. But there are benefactors of a higher character than those—men who bestow happiness that "the stranger intermeddleth not with, and which the world can neither give nor take away." Blessings of this kind are contemplated by the founders of this Society—they shew to mankind a remedy for sin—they teach them how to live and how to die—they point the dying Christian to a world where there is neither sorrow nor sighing—their exertions are intended to diffuse the same blessings which are administered by the Angel who is represented as bearing the Everlasting Gospel in his hands, and flying through the midst of Heaven, to every nation, and tongue and people.

This motion was seconded by the Honorable Aaron Ogden, of N. J. and upon the question being carried—

The *Rev Dr. Romeyn*, one of the Secretaries, rose and observed—that he regretted the absence of his senior colleague, who would have been able, had he been present, to have done more justice to their joint feelings on receiving this mark of respect than himself. He said he had been one of those, who, at first, was opposed to the formation of this Society—he feared for its success; but he had the pleasure to say, that those fears had proved to be groundless. The success of Bible Societies in the present age, had deeply impressed his mind, and nothing, in his opinion, more clearly shewed the power and goodness of God. Their effects are like those produced by the gift of tongues—they furnish to all nations, "in their own tongues, the wonderful works of God." They cannot but meet with the approbation of every intelligent Christian, and statesman. The Bible teaches love and obedience to government—it enlightens the minds of a people. There has been a wonderful difference between countries where the Bible has been forbidden to the people, and where it has been opened to all. In the former infidelity has greatly prevailed—in the latter a sounder faith and practise. Statesmen have a deep interest in spreading the Scriptures—its influence upon the public mind is most salutary and beneficial. The Bible knows no sect but Christians—it sheds happiness over all the relations of life; and particularly so, by elevating the female sex to their proper station in society.

The Treasurer, the *Hon. Richard Varick*, remarked, that he had been called by the Society to the performance of a duty, for which he was not thoroughly qualified, either by education or habit. He had not expected, at his time of life, to have been selected for the office to which the Society had appointed him. He had, however, accepted it, and he trusted had performed his duty with integrity, if not with as much skill, as might have been done by one better acquainted with the subject than himself. The Society would find their funds strictly and faithfully accounted for.

On the motion for a vote of thanks to the Board of Managers, the *Rev. Dr. Macleod*, of N. York, said—that it was the object of the Society to put a Bible into every house in our land—to enable our fellow men to turn their eyes to Heaven, and to shed a lustre on the tomb. It was also their object to distribute the Scriptures throughout the world. We should teach our children the interesting nature of this duty—a duty which has been feelingly and eloquently enforced upon us to-day, by one of our number present. God has placed in the human breast a strong desire of happiness. We were not formed to live in solitude, and separated from each other. "I have not left you comfortless"—said the SUM and SUBSTANCE of the Bible. In support of Bible Societies, there ought to be no distinction of sect or name among Christians. We may have our passions and our parties, but *here* all can meet—and we look for that time, when all party spirit shall be lost, and all will be united in a common faith. Should we even differ about other things, let us all unite in love, that we all may, in the end, "rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

The *Rev Mr. Wilson*, of Cincinnati, on seconding the motion, remarked, that during a journey of 700 miles which he had recently made, he had looked forward with peculiar pleasure to the present meeting. In seconding the motion just made, he should only express to the meeting his high opinion of the character of the Society there assembled. No person who has not been upon the inland frontiers of our country, can imagine the extreme necessity that exists for the diffusion of the Scriptures. In order to settle a dispute which occurred in a town in one of the new States respecting the correctness of a text which had been quoted in conversation, it became necessary to resort to the Bible; but after the most careful and laborious search, *no copy of it could be found.* An interesting event took place in a town in which he resided. A widow woman, who was a foreigner, and whose husband had been a scoffer, was presented with a Testament, (in her own language, which she could read, though she was entirely unacquainted with English,) which had been providentially put into a box of Bibles sent by a Bible Society to that place for distribution. She received it, and read it, and by the blessing of God, it was the apparent cause of her becoming a seriously pious Christian.

We regret that it was not in our power to take sufficient notes of the very interesting speeches of Messrs. Jay, Evarts, &c. even to do justice to them in these sketches. But as we did not attend the meeting for that purpose, what slender means we had were accidentally in our possession, and were unfortunately exhausted before the addresses were finished. If it should be in our power to obtain them from the gentlemen, or from any other source, we shall be highly gratified to publish them hereafter.

It will be obvious to our readers, that in what we have attempted, it has been our object to furnish a mere sketch. We have not pretended to give the language. Neither the means by which we obtained what little has been done, nor the limits of a paper, would admit of more than has been done. It would be highly gratifying to the public, we have not a doubt, if the different speeches delivered on this interesting occasion, could be collected and published at length.—There were many specimens of eloquence exhibited to the meeting, which were highly creditable to their authors, and which would reflect honor on their talents, piety, and benevolence, wherever they should be read.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Moral Improvement.

A lady from Philadelphia, on a journey to North Carolina, in a letter to the Editor dated 26th ult. writes:—"We spent two days in *Raleigh*, where I met several acquaintances who received me with affection, and I was astonished and delighted to hear of *a Tract Society, a Charity School*, and *a School for* SLAVES, in that place! O that a day of God's power may be felt in every part of this and the adjoining States; making the slaves of men the free-men of Jesus, and bringing those who are wearing the galling yoke of Satan, into the glorious liberty of the sons of God."

Rel Rem.

The oldest Bible Society in America.

On the 7th inst. the *Philadelphia Bible Society* held their *Ninth* Anniversary in St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church in that city; when an interesting Report or Memoir of the transactions of the Managers during the last year was read, accompanied by appropriate religious exercises. The audience was numerous and evinced their interest in the success of the institution by their attention.—*ib.*

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Rel. Intelligencer, dated Eastern, Chenango (N. Y.) April, 1817.

The Lord is building up the waste places of Zion in a remarkable manner. And though the laborers hold a weapon in one hand and work with the other, we have reason to believe the walls will be completely finished, and the inhabitants within will dwell safe from all the assaults of the powers of darkness; for the promise of God stands sure, "They that trust the Lord shall be as Mount Zion that never can be moved."

About four years ago there was a church formed in this place of a few members from churches in other parts of the country. Before it was formed, the place in respect to religion was little better than a howling wilderness. Soon after there was a small revival of religion, and the church was enlarged; still its members were but a small band in the land of an enemy. They continued their religious meetings on the Sabbath, though they had not a preached gospel steadily administered to them. Satan, with his followers, seeing the stone cut out of the mountain without hands flourishing in this place, used all possible measures to bury it in oblivion, but it became a great mountain, but was frustrated. If the Lord be for us, who can be against us? We have reason to believe the Lord has smiled on the exertions of the church in his own time for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom. In August professors of religion were in some measure awakened to see the necessity of giving all diligence to make their calling and election sure. They manifested their zeal and love for the cause of Christ, and a hatred to the works of darkness, which then seemed to abound. Prayer meetings were multiplied and punctually attended, and Christians were anxious for the souls of their fellow creatures. In November, the writer visited the place, having been lately licensed to the ministry. Church members were engaged in the cause of Christ. Numbers were anxiously enquiring what they should do to be saved. A few had recently obtained hopes of their eternal welfare. The first evening after my arrival I was requested to attend a meeting at a private house, where a few had agreed to convene for religious conversation. On entering the house I found quite a number assembled, and people more continued to assemble, until it was thought best to have a regular conference. The solemnity which appeared in every countenance was a striking indication that the Lord had commenced and was about to carry on a powerful reformation on the hearts of the people. The Sabbath following, there was a report spread abroad that a certain person who had sustained an immoral character, had commenced praying in his family. This had a powerful effect on the minds of many, especially those who had neglected that duty. Conferences were attended each night of the week in some part of the town, and were crowded and solemn. The hearts of Christians were frequently gladdened with the news of one here and another there who had long been in darkness and enslaved with sin were rejoicing in the glorious light and liberty of the children of God. The doctrines which have been held up to view are man's total moral depravity—the duty of immediate repentance—God's anger against sin—His sovereignty, the impossibility of pleasing him without faith, &c. Before this revival the church consisted of 34 members; 48 (including 8 which now stand propounded) have been added since. A number more give evidence of having passed from death unto life, who it is hoped will soon manifest their love to Christ by openly confessing his name and espousing his cause. The greater part of the young converts were at first convinced of the truth of the doctrines of God's sovereignty, election, foreordination, &c. Others had some doubts on these subjects, but appeared candid and willing the Scriptures should decide, and after a careful examination of the Scriptures, have given a full consent to these important truths. Persons of different ages, from 14 to [..] have been subjects of this work; perhaps an unusual proportion were heads of families. The Lord knows them that are his.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Rec[order] from the District of Maine, dated April 24, [...]

"There has been a special attention to religion on in Fayette of late. The Baptist church, which consisted of 35 members, has had an addition of about 60 within a few months. The other church in that town has had from 30 to 40 added. In Hallowell, a day has been set apart by the people of God for religious duties and services; the forenoon was spent in prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit and the revival of religion in that town and vicinity; in the afternoon a sermon was preached by one of the ministers who attended. 3 or 4 young men have recently obtained a hope, and a number more are deeply impressed.

From the American Baptist Magazine.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

In Edenton, (N. C.) March 27th, the Rev. Ben*jamin Franklin Farnsworth*, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. A church, consisting of 155 members, was constituted on the same day, and Deacons were ordained. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Creath of Macklinburg County, from 1 Cor. iii. 9.

In Woburn, (Mass.) May 2d, the Rev. [..] *Marshall*, was solemnly set apart to the work of an Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Chap[in] of Danvers, from Prov. xxviii, 18; *He that waiteth on his Master shall be honored.* For several months past, it has pleased the great Head of the church to visit that part of his vineyard with the special outpourings of his Holy Spirit. In the Congregational, as well as the Baptist society, a large number of persons have been hopefully converted, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, immediately after his ordination, was called to administer the ordinance of Baptism to fourteen persons, who had recently entertained a hope of salvation through the merits of Christ.

The *New Meeting-House at Methuen*, (Mass.) erected the past season by the Baptist Church and Society in that place, was opened on the [..] Dec. last, by the solemn and delightful worship of God. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Kimball, pastor of the Church, from Haggai ii. 7. The house is a wooden building 50 by 42 feet. The Church, consisting of 13 members, was constituted May 1815; since that time, God has increased it to five times that number.

The *Evangelical Society* of Bristol and Newport Counties, (R. I.) held their annual meeting at Warren, on the 4th April. In the evening the anniversary sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gano, from Psalm lxxxvi. 9. After which a collection was taken to aid the Baptist Missionaries in India. $120,67 has been collected by this society for this object, since its formation in [...]

A letter from Rev. Mr. Titcomb, dated Brunswick, April 17, states, that during the late revival there about 200 have been admitted to the Baptist Churches, and about 20 to the Congregational Church.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman travelling in a stage coach attempted to divert the company by ridiculing the Scriptures. 'As to the *prophecies*,' said he, 'in particular, they were all written after the events took place.' A minister in the coach, who had hitherto been silent, replied, "Sir, I must beg leave to mention one remarkable prophecy as an exception, (2 Peter iii. 2,) 'Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers.' Now, Sir, whether the event be not long to judge [...] I leave the company to judge [...]"

Sabbath Improved, Preface.

[F]OREIGN NEWS.

From St. Helena.

[...] May 12—We learn from Capt. [...] the ship Horatio, arrived yesterday [...] that he was boarded off St. Hele[na] [...] of March by his Majesty's brig [...] captain Theed, who informed that [...] was perfectly well, and had grown [...] kept himself quite close to pre[...] [i]nnumerable importunities of strangers. [...] a complaint to the Governor on the [...] who had issued a Bulletin to prevent [...] within the pale of the Ex-empe[ror].

[...] learn from the Horatio, that it had [...] kly in the interior of India, particu[lar]ly [...] the European troops—it was healthy [...] Calcutta. All was quiet in India, [...] incursions were made by the [...] kind of Banditti, who assembled [...] the number of 10,000, and com[mitted dep]redations upon defenceless villages.

[...] Dec. 25—The Javanese, it would [...] not so well reconciled to their old [...] Dutch, having again the dominion [...] to leave the new authorities with[...] of serious evils taking place [...] of the English. A reinforce[ment of] [...] troops was expected at Batavia, [...] of November; and it is not im[...] until they arrive, the English will [...] leave. The cession of this island [to] the Netherlands is one of the ma[...] policy, which the ministers of [...] chargeable with, and not the least re[...] short-sightedness.

[...] 3.—Lucien Buonaparte, accord[ing] [...] Italy, had projected a voyage [...] which was prohibited by the papal [...] the intervention of the allied [...] of March he placed two of his [...] Convent of St. Catherine, at

[...] that a meeting will take place [betw]een the Emperors *Alexander* and [...] announcing this event are [...] Vienna and St. Petersburg.

[...]—There are now living six[...] in Europe, who are of or above [...] of age! The British King is the [...] almost completed his 79th year.— [...] Anhault Dessau is 77 years old.— [...] The Elector of Hesse 74.—Henry [...] the King of Sweden 69; the [...] Hesse-Homburg 69; the King of [...] King of the Two Sicilies 66; the [...] 66; the King of France 62; [...] Bavaria 61; the Duke of Oldenburg [...] Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin [...] Duke of Hesse 60; and the [...] of Saxe-Weimar 60.

[...] the reader to learn the ages of [...] states of the old world:—

[...] Portugal is 50 years of age; the [...] Austria 49; the King of Denmark [...] of Prussia 47; the King of the [...]; the Emperor of Russia 40; the [...] burg 36; the King of Spain 33; [...] 32; the Duke of Saxe-Co[burg] [...] the Duchess of Parma (late Em[press]) 26. The latter has renounced [...] press. A Proclamation before us [...] *Maria Louisa*, Imperial Princess [...] of Austria, by the Grace of [...] of Parma, Placentia, Guastella."

[Cent.

[...] and economy are the orders of [...] part of Europe. We have before [...] of it in a late Vienna gazette, [...] that the Emperor in order to [...], has abolished all the personal [...] the Imperial Family. On the [...] for the first time for many [...] all dined together; and there [...] the same table the Emperor, the [...] Archdukes and the Archduchesses, [...] at the right end.—*ib.*

[...] Paris dates to the 14th of April [...] squadron were bound to Tan[...] the differences between the U. S. [...] Naples still remained unsettled. [...] in France is said to have been [...], and great crops were expected. [...] Constantinople, on the 18th of Febru[ary] [...] destroyed 300 houses; another fire [...] the 23d, which also consumed a [...] buildings.

[...] London *Courier* of the 2d ult. [...] condemnation and execution [...] in Ireland, for the horrid crime [...] their own father! Their names [...] *John Greer*. On the gallows [...] the crime, prayed fervently to [...], clasped hands, and were [...] eternity.

[...] farmer, named *William Archer*, [...] England the latter end of March [...] fire to the property of Mrs. *Ann* [...] the charge until he ascend[ed] [...] he confessed the crime, [...] for forgiveness. His last [...] receive my soul."

[...] the *Luddites* (frame breakers) [...] to death in Leicester, and a [...] transported for life.

[...] Meeks, crew and passengers, [...] of and for New-York from [...] passengers in the ship Isling[ton] [...] from Campeachy. The [...] New-Orleans on the 8th and the [...] April. After being 9 days [...] the 24th,) at 9 at night, [...] of rocks called the Beminas, [...] when the vessel immediately [...] themselves on the rock. [...], which consisted of molas[ses], [...] pimento and dry goods, to[gether with] the baggage were entirely lost, [...] utmost difficulty that a bar[rel of] [w]ater was procured from the [...] done by cutting through the [...] the brig, as there was a very [...] time. All hands remained [on] the rock, when they were pro[...] by the ship Islington, who [...] The Islington made a very [...] sharing the fate of the Su[...] fortunately saved the letters

N. Y. Daily Adver.

[...] learn from Mr. Richie, a [...] of the Islington, that there [...] earthquake, between Tobasco [...], 60 miles distant from the [...] had sunk land 30 leagues in [...] of the country had been [...] Tobasco and St. Francis [...] able by the thousand float[...] [...] An Indian village had [...] with all its inhabitants.—*ib.*

[...] ALGIERS.

[...] Ancona, Italy, dated March [...] Dey of Algiers has in a great [...] fortifications, and already [...] eighteen armed brigs, which [...] in his presence in the road. [...] country adore the Dey. They [...] the European military tac[tics] [...] Porte, with whom the Dey is [...] probably exert itself to un[...] against the Bashaw of Egypt.

From South-America.

Accounts from Venezuela, by the way of Nassau, state, that the independent troops in that province have been generally successful; that Gen. Morillo, of the royal forces, had been mortally wounded, and his forces completely beaten. The same advices add, that the patriot cruisers had complained of the protection afforded by British convoys to the Spanish vessels; and that they had threatened to capture all they met with, under such convoy, without respect thereto.

[Gaz.

Norfolk, May 5.—Capt. Appleby, from Honduras, informs, that a small schooner under Carthagenian colors, with one gun and about thirty-five men, (supposed to have been fitted out at New-Orleans) had captured off the Balize a Spanish feluche, laden with *half a million of Dollars*, and Indigo to nearly the same amount. The feluche was bound to Havana, and it is supposed that the privateer had got intelligence of her, while she was taking in her valuable cargo at Guatimala. To shew how finely the Spaniards manage their affairs of importance, Capt. Appleby states that the Capt. of a British vessel at the Balize had represented to the Spanish authorities the risk of sending so much treasure in one of their vessels, in consequence of the vigilence of the insurgent privateers, and offered his vessel to carry it, in which it would go safe; but the Spaniards told him they had no orders to ship it otherwise than in their own vessels, though they could not but have known that there was a privateer cruising off the Balize at the time.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Farmer's Club.—An association of agricultural gentlemen, under this style, was formed two or three years ago in Columbia and Dutchess counties, N. Y. for improving the state of their own agriculture, and exciting a laudable emulation in the farmers around them. Their number, we believe, is small and their funds principally arise from the annual contributions of the members. Annual premiums however have been awarded by the club, and those for the current year have just been announced. They are,

For the best five acres of wheat	$25
The best acre of potatoes	15
The best acre of Indian corn	25
The best five acres of barley	20

Although on a small scale, the character of the members of this club leaves no doubt but the labors of this institution will lead to important improvements in the cultivation and productiveness of the country within the sphere of its influence. Indeed, in the history of the Berkshire association, and other institutions of the kind, we have the strongest assurance, that agricultural societies, whenever they are managed with enterprise and perseverance, do astonishingly enhance the value of lands, improve the stock of the husbandman, create new incentives to industry, increase the productiveness of labor, and powerfully to contribute to the solid and permanent interest, and consequent comfort, and happiness of our country.

Scarcity among the Indians.

The Indians in the state of New-York have suffered severely during the last winter, in consequence of the failure of the last year's crop of Indian Corn—their principal dependence for subsistence. One tribe of 700 persons who usually raise 7,000 or 8,000 bushels of corn in a season, raised last year not more than 50 bushels, dried in the ordinary way. By boiling the unripe corn, and drying it by the fire, they secured something more. The several tribes receive annuities from the State or the United States, but they amount to no more than two or three dollars per man, and are entirely insufficient for procuring them a subsistence. They have therefore been dependent on the scanty charity of a few Missionaries and others, for the means of preserving their lives through the winter. The numbers of the six nations now in New-York, are stated as follows: Senecas 2000; Cayugas 100; Onondagos 700; Tuscaroras 316; the Stockbridge tribe 4000.—Wheat in the western part of New-York wears a very fine appearance. It is said that it never looked better.—*D. Adv.*

Georgetown (Col.) May 9.—We understand that a ship load of stocking looms and Swiss weavers arrived in Washington a few days since, where they propose to form an establishment which has for its object the manufacturing of cotton and woolen hosiery, knit pantaloons, petticoats, under waistcoats, and Berlin lace, and tulle for ladies' dresses.

We learn with pleasure, that the banks have been liberal in their promises of support to this industrious and valuable little colony.

Robbery of Mails.

The North Carolina Observer, of the 9th inst. states that a high handed fraud has been practised on the mails, somewhere between Fayetteville and Baltimore. "Three entire letter mails, which were sent on from the former place in due form, did not even arrive at Petersburg, Virg. In these mails were contained large sums of money, in drafts and bank notes, remitted to New-York and Philadelphia by merchants in Fayetteville, Wilmington and Charleston. So deep laid was the fraud, that many subsequent letters, intended merely as enquiring the fate of the former ones, from those persons who remitted the money, have been cautiously intercepted. Not the slightest possible clue to this grand scheme of iniquity has yet been discovered."

Swindlers.—We have seen a letter, says the New-York Gazette, from one of the most respectable houses in London, to a gentleman in this city, under date of the 5th of March, from which the following is an extract:

"We think it right to mention to you, for your security, that a person named *Edmond Shanahan*, has lately been but too successful in his depredations on various commercial houses on the continent of Europe, from whence it is strongly conjectured he has now taken his departure for America. His mode of swindling has been, to obtain from respectable houses, a bill for a small amount; afterwards, obliterating the *entire body* of it by some chemical process, and filling it up again for a considerable sum, thus preserving the drawer's signature prefect; by which means he has been enabled to negociate the bills, & thereby defraud many.

A French lady, lately from the United States, has been taken into custody at Montreal, for attempting a sham lottery; a criminal charge being alleged against her, after disposing of a thousand tickets at one dollar each. Such a female, we believe, lately eloped from Philadelphia, afte. playing the same trick.

FIRE.

Salem, May 13. Yesterday week, about mid day, the barn of Mr. *David Gray*, in Andover, took fire, and was burnt to the ground, with 8 cows, 4 oxen, and 2 or 3 tons of hay; also a shed about 40 feet long, reaching from the house to the barn, and containing all the farming utensils. It was caused by the carless smoking of a pipe (a practice which Mr Gray, had always taken much pains to discountenance in the barn yard;) the fire falling from the pipe among dry, combustible materials, soon set them in flames, which quickly caught the barn, and could not be extinguished till that and the shed were consumed. The loss of this respectable farmer is full 2000 dollars.

Dedication.—A spacious Chapel in the building lately erected on the public ground in Springfield, was dedicated to the solemn worship of God, on the 29th ult. Sermon by Rev. Titus Strong, Rector of St. James' Church, Greenfield, (Mat. 18, 20.)

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1817.

The state of the *Jews* has, at this day, become a subject of increasing attention and solicitude among Christians both in Europe and America. Almost eighteen centuries have elapsed since this degraded and deluded people, for their rejection and crucifixion of the Saviour of the world, have been under the curse of God. They have been cut off—deprived of the privileges of the everlasting covenant—scattered abroad among all nations, and according to the "sure word of prophecy," have been "a proverb and a bye-word in the earth." During this long period of many generations, they have continued the despisers of the Gospel—been hardened in unbelief—have looked with contempt upon the believers of Christianity, and have been daily expecting the appearance of the predicted Messiah, as their temporal Deliverer and King. But little exertion has hitherto been made among the followers of Jesus of Nazareth, to rescue them from their forlorn condition, and to remove the veil of unbelief from their hearts. Indeed, so peculiar and complicated have been the difficulties attending their case, the general impression among Christians has been, that to gain access to them, and to adopt and pursue means for their conversion to Christianity, with any considerable probability of success, is impracticable. Human agency has been considered unnecessary and unavailing, and that nothing short of a miraculous and immediate interposition of Divine power would effect this wonderful event and bring about their promised restoration. Of late, however, a different view of this subject, seems to have become prevalent in Christendom. Many begin to feel that something may be done—that something ought and must be done, and that immediately, by the Christian community, to deliver them from their present state of blindness and bondage, and to bring them into the liberty of the children of God. Though success is not to be expected without divine co-operation, yet it is now believed that means must be used—that human agency is required—that we are bound not only to weep over the miseries of this unhappy people and to pray for their restoration, but we must act—we must go forward "to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

There are two or three circumstances which seem to be clear intimations of Divine Providence, that the period for their deliverance and conversion to Christianity, is nigh at hand. One is, the increasing conviction among Christians, that access to them is practicable, and that it is their *present duty*, to engage in devising and pursuing means to bring about this important event. Another is, the *success* which has attended the feeble exertions that have already been made, in their behalf, and the *disposition* manifested among many of them to receive and to read the New-Testament. We request the attention of our Readers to what we publish this day on our first page, respecting this unfortunate people, and to what we may publish in future numbers. These communications will be found interesting. In this connexion, we would suggest one consideration, which we think ought to excite the particular attention of Christians, and prompt them to immediate exertions in behalf of the Jews, even in preference to the Heathen, and that is, according to prophecy, the restoration of the Jews, or their conversion to Christianity is to be expected previous to that of the Gentiles. The ingathering of Israel is represented as that, which will be as life from the dead to the Gentile world. If this be the case, what a powerful motive is presented before us for, first, commiserating their case and for making them the objects of our first and best efforts in the cause of Christian benevolence! "When the Lord bringeth back the captivity of his people, Jacob shall rejoice and Israel be glad."

MASSACHUSETTS SENATORS.

The time prescribed for receiving returns of votes for Senators expired on the 10th inst.—The following gentleman are elected:—

Suffolk.—Hon. John Phillips, *John Welles, Josiah Quincy, Thomas H. Perkins, Jonathan Hunewell, Richard Sullivan.—Average majority 2236.

Essex.—Hon. Dudley L. Pickman, Israel Bartlett, Nehemiah Cleveland, *Levret Saltonstall, *William B. Bannister.—Average majority 1372.

Middlesex.—Hon. John Hart, *Samuel Dana, *Joseph B. Varnum.—Average majority 587.

Worcester.—Hon. Oliver Crosby, Thomas H. Blood, Daniel Waldo, *James Humphreys.—Average majority 2800.

Hampshire, &c.—Hon. Samuel Lathrop, *Elihu Hoit, *Samuel Porter, *Peter Bryant.—Average majority 4565.

Bristol.—Hon. James Ellis, *James Howland, 2d.—Average majority 625.

Plymouth.—Whole number 4104.—A choice 2053.—Hon. *David Stockbridge has 2092.—Hon. *Elisha Ruggles, 2074.—Chosen.

Norfolk.—Hon. Joseph Bemis, *John Edicott.—Average majority 258.

York.—Hon. William Moody, *Alexander Rice.—Average majority 730.

Cumberland.—Whole no. 4584.—A choice 2293.—Hon. Prentiss Mellen, had 2383, *Archelaus Lewis 2293—chosen.

Lincoln, &c.—Hon. Mark L. Hill, James Campbell, Wm. D. Williamson.—Average majority 846.

Kennebeck.—Hon. *Solomon Bates. Whole no. 3904. Mr. B. had 2385.—Chosen.

Oxford, &c.—Hon. John Moore.—Whole no. 4115.—Mr. M. had 2432.—Chosen.

Barnstable. Hon. Solomon Freeman.—Whole no. 1702. Mr. F. had 1067.—Chosen.

Berkshire.—No choice. Candidates—Hon. John Whiting, Daniel Noble, federal, Caleb Hyde, Rodman Hazard, democratic.

* *Not of the present Senate.* The Senators chosen in Suffolk, Essex, Plymouth, Hampshire, Worcester, Bristol & Cumberland, are federalists.

Minister from Pernambuco.

On Wednesday arrived here in the brig *Gipsey*, from *Pernambuco*, His Excellency ANTONIO GONSALVO DA CRUZ, Minister from the new Brazilian Government of Pernambuco, to the United States—He is accompanied by Messrs. Joseph C. Da Paiva and Joaquin P. Branco.

The *Massachusetts* Steam, Boat, met with some damage in her machinery, while on her passage from Philadelphia. She has been towed into New-York; and when repaired will come round to this port. She is said to be a fine boat, and built upon a new construction.

The Hessian Fly.

[In addition to what is published in the last page of this paper, respecting that destructive insect, we find the following extract of a letter from Richmond, dated May 11, 1817.]

"Col. Randolph, from Monticello, informs, that the crop of Wheat, east of the blue ridge, will be smaller than ever has been known—thousands of fields are nearly destroyed by the Hessian Fly; that the cows are turned in to feed—that but few fields will yeld half a crop—that many planters, who expected to sell large quantities, will not have enough to subsist the negroes upon. He describes the situation of the country as distressing.

Contracts have been made for erecting four new Light Houses in this State.—On Point Manan; on Naushawn island; at Holmes Hole, and Nantucket—to be completed by November. The *National Intelligencer* says "Arrangements have likewise, we understand, been made for determining whether Gas may not be advantageously substituted for Oil, in the Light Houses of the United States. The experiment is to be made in the Light House at Newport, Rhode Island. It is particularly recommended to the attention of mariners from whom communications (addressed to the Treasury.) as to its relative benefits or inconveniencies, when compared with oil, are invited.

Navy.—Orders are in execution for building a seventy four-gun line of battle ship, and a 44-gun frigate, at the Navy-Yard in *Portsmouth*.

MARRIAGES.

In Dover, (N. H.) Mr. John Stocker, of Boston, to Miss Martha Trask, of Somersworth.

In Framingham, Mr. Dana Manson, to Miss Eliza Sanger.

In Scituate, Mr. Elijah D. Wild, of Hingham, to Miss Temperance James.

In Plymouth, Edward Miller, Esq. of Quincy, to Miss Caroline Nicholson.

In Sterling, Capt. Peter Kendall to Miss Rebecca W. Bancroft.

In Shrewsbury, Mr. William Williams of Pomfret, Con. to Miss Harriet, daughter of Thomas W. Ward.

In Dover, Mr. John Taply, of Salem, to Miss Lydia Heed.

In Boston, Mr Frederick Gould, to Miss Mary White—Capt Barnard Bignall, to Miss Harriot Wild—Mr. Henry Bell, to Miss Betsey Sanford—Mr Daniel Safford, to Miss Sarah Ashton—Capt Reuben Russell, of Nantucket, to Mrs. Phebe Stevens.

DEATHS.

In London, Lady Douglas, from her clothes (muslins) taking fire from a candle

At Bridgetown, (Barbadoes) April 16, Mr. Ezra Read, of Boston, aged 39

At St Thomas, Capt. Allen, of sch. Morgiana, of New-Bedford.

At Bunos Ayres, Capt. Richard Leach, formerly of Marblehead, late of Boston, aged 33.

In Liverpool, (N S.) Dr. Henry Robinson.

In Northfield, (N. H.) Stephen Chase, Esq. 50.

In New Durham, Mrs. *Ham*, destroyed herself in derangement.

In Kingston, (N. H.) Major N. West, aged 75, found dead in the road.

In Portsmouth, Deacon Job Harris, aged 44: Mrs. Charlotte, wife of Mr. Wm. R. Hardy.

In Pittston, 9th instant, Abiathar Kendall, Esq. aged 47.—In preparing a stage for piling boards at the tail of his mill, he accidentally fell about 15 feet upon the rocks, which put an immediate period to his life.

At Thompson, Con. May 8th, suddenly, Jason Phipps, Esq. in the 83d year of his age.

In Taunton, Miss Frances Tillinghast, eldest daughter of Nicholas T. Esq. aged 27.

In Dracut, Dr Amos Bradley, aged 57.

In Leverett, Mrs. Lucy Lee, aged 71.

In Halifax, Miss Ann Sherlock, aged 42: Mrs. Rebecca Hart, aged 62.

In Sherburne, Mr. Anth. Dougherty, aged 68.

In North Brookfield, on the 23d of April, Miss Lucy, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kendrick, aged 18.—[An obituary notice from "A Subscriber," not being sanctioned by his *name*, cannot appear.]

In Oxford, Mrs. Dolly, wife of Capt. Asa Harris, aged 41: Mr. Josiah Gleason, aged 84.

In Worcester, Mr. William Howe, aged 84.

In Charlton, Mrs. Ruth, wife of Dr. Ebenezer H. Phillips, aged 62.

In Newburyport, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Capt. Moses Emery, aged 30: Miss Dorcas Gardiner, 50.

In Natick, Mr Jonathan Dunn, of Boston, 37.

In Medford, Mrs Ruth, wife of Mr. Jonathan Harrington, aged 40.

In Beverly, Mr. Joseph Chipman, aged 79.

In Salem, Mr. Jonas Conrey, aged 33.

In Roxbury, Mr. Benjamin Wait, aged 42.

In Boston, Mr. John Fisk, aged 75—Mr. John Homer, aged 80—Mr. Henry King, aged 78—Mrs. Freelove Scott, aged 85, widow of the late Joseph S. Esq.—Mrs. Lydia Arthur Jenks, wife of Mr. Samuel H. Jenks, aged 18—Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Elisha Wales, aged 32.

Drowned, near the Isle of Shoals, on Tuesday last, Mr. Edward Wells, of Durham. He with a Mr. Taylor, of Durham, were out in a boat for the purpose of fishing. Mr. T. being at the helm, the deceased, in letting go the anchor, was carried overboard; the boat being at anchor, Mr. Taylor could not row to him; he however endeavored to assist him with an oar, but without effect; Mr. W. sunk, and was seen no more. He has left a wife and 8 children in Portsmouth.

☞ *SUBSCRIBERS to the RECORDER*, who are in arrears, are reminded of the favorable opportunity of transmitting their payments at the ensuing meeting of the Legislature. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

BALDWIN & JONES,
No. 59, CORNHILL,

HAVE imported per ship Triton, and Liverpool-Packet, their full supply of GOODS, for the Spring; they are direct from the Manufacturers, and of the latest and most fashionable patterns, and will be sold for as low prices as they can be found in New-England; among the assortment are—

Rich Cut Glass Silver Mounted Castors; Eapergnes and Liquor Frames, superior to any for sale in this place, and of entire new patterns; rich gold bordered Tea Trays, Wine Coolers; Bread and Cheese Trays, Bottle Stands and Snuffers, Trays, &c. in setts complete to match; Silver mounted Tea Setts, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Spoons; Soup and Cream Ladles, Fish Knives, Salts, &c.; fine Cutlery; Bronzed, Japan, Gilt and Britannia Ware; Gold and Silver Watches, ordered in particular for retail custom; Gentlemen's rich Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Watch Maker's Tools and Materials; fine Jewelry of Pearl, Garnet and Brilliants, in a great variety, with a large assortment of articles both for fancy and use; 250 dozen Tortoise Shell Combs.

—Also, from France—

25 dozen of Gold, Metal and Silver Watches, very cheap by the dozen. Dealers in the line wishing to purchase, will find it an object to call.

B. & J. have spared no pains or expense in perfecting the Manufacture of Silver Plate, and are happy to inform their customers, that they are now able to burnish Plate of any description, which for style of workmanship and finish is not surpassed by any.

☞ Valuable Watches and Chronometers faithfully adjusted.

CURTIS' new invented Timepieces, for sale, which are well worthy the attention of those who are in want of a correct timekeeper, & at the same time a superb piece of parlor furniture. May 20.

DANIEL MESSINGER,

INFORMS the public, that in future the business at No. 11, Old State House, will be in the name and controul of his son. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have demands will call at said store and receive their dues.

London Hats.

He has imported in the Galen from London, and offers for sale, at No. 15, Newbury-street,

Gentlemen's super. black HATS, in the newest style,

Do	do	drab	do		do
Do	do	do	do	green under	do
Children's	do	do	do		do
Do	do	do	do	green under	do
Do	do	Devonshire brown,	do	do	
Do	do	black	do		

Military Hats,

of every description, with Trimmings.

He continues to manufacture Hats of all qualities. All orders for particular Hats, will be strictly attended to. His assortment of HATTER'S TRIMMINGS consists of Silks and Ginghams, for linings; black and drab Galloon Bindings and Bands; Worsted Looping; extra large wool Bowstrings; Beaver do. with almost every article in the Hatter's line.

N. B. The above Gentlemen's Hats, were manufactured by John Oakley, and R. Townsend & Son, and are of the first quality. Not a MOCK article to DECEIVE the public, and *undersell* the FAIR DEALER. May 20.

To Boot Makers.

JUST received 600 pair French Lining Boot Webb, of a superior quality, which will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or credit.

WM. CHADWICK, *Agent*, No. 12, Exchange-Buildings. May 20.

More Elegant Ribbons.

JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill square, has received for sale, another case rich French Ribbons—1 case Spartories, for Bonnets—1 case Bonnet Ornaments—1 case common Ginghams—1 case fine do.—Silk Shawls—Cotton Cambrics—Calicoes—Tapes, &c. very cheap for cash. M. 20

BOSTON HAT MANUFACTORY,
No. 6, Exchange-street.

THE subscriber has constantly for sale as above, a genuine assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's fashionable HATS, by wholesale and retail.—*Also*, Broad Brims, particularly calculated for *Clergymen*, or *elderly Gentlemen*.—*Also*, Silk UMBRELLAS, of a large size and first quality.

May 20. HENRY MESSINGER, *Agent.*

CHEAP GINGHAMS of superior quality, (Opposite the Old Court House.)

JUST received of the latest importation, and offered for sale by JAMES BREWER, No. 9?, Court-street:—1 case elegant 4-4 undress'd plaided Ginghams, which will be sold unusually cheap.

☞ *New and Fashionable Goods.*

JOHN KUHN & SON, TAILORS, No. 12. & 13, *State-street*, have lately added to their former Stock a fresh supply of new and fashionable GOODS, of the latest importations, well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are the following, viz.

Black, navy blue, light blue, claret, green, brown, drab, with a variety of mixed	SUPERFINE CLOTHS.
Black, blue, drab, white, buff scarlet, and a good assortment of fashionable mixed	LONDON CASSIMERES.

White JEAN, white Cotton BERLINS, &c. for Military Pantaloons—black Silk STOCKS.

Knit WEBBS—plain and ribbed BERLINS, &c. of various colors and quantities.

Webb's patent BRACES—black & brown LINEN

Plain and ribbed black Silk FLORENTINES, white and buff MARSEILLES; likewise a variety of fashionable STRIPES, &c. for Vestings.

Rich Naval and Military, plain gilt and plated—gilt and plated Ball (*for children's wear,*) English and French Silk Basket	Coat and Vest BUTTONS.

—ALSO—

New and Elegant figured Vest BUTTONS, of a very superior quality, made in imitation of real gold.

N. B. As many of the above Goods were purchased at the late auction sales, they are enabled to offer them on terms highly favorable to the purchaser, with or without their being made into Garments. 6w May 13.

American, French, English and India Paper Hangings.

Manufactory and Ware House, *No. 68, Cornhill.*

JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, has on hand as large an assortment of PAPER HANGINGS as can be found in Boston, consisting of, in addition to those of his own make, the latest and most fashionable patterns of foreign manufacture. A great variety of French Landscapes, in setts, respecting various places in Europe and India.

Also, smaller Landscapes, in rolls, with elegant top and bottom borders to match; French and English Satin Papers, with rich gilt cloth borders; India, gold and silvered Papers; plain greens, blues, yellows, buffs, &c. of very superior quality; Pannel Papers, &c. Fire Board patterns of various descriptions, remarkably cheap.

Purchasers are invited to call, the prices are such as must suit, and a handsome discount is made by the quantity

FEATHERS, &c.

Down, Down Feathers, Live Geese, Russia and Sicily Feathers, constantly on hand; fine and coarse Bedticks, Bindings, &c. Beds and Hair Mattrasses, made at short notice, of all sizes and at fair prices. ☞ A good assortment of Fringes.

May 13.

New and Cheap China and Glass Ware.

JOSIAH NORCROSS, No. 91, Court-street, respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public, that he has on hand for sale, a general assortment of *China, Earthen, and Glass Ware*, comprising elegant cut glass Dishes—setts of elegant Pitchers—setts of elegant glass Salts, various patterns and prices—Decanters—Wines—Jellies—Tumblers—Lemonades—and a general assortment of common Glass Ware. China Tea Setts, of various patterns and prices—elegant sett of Gold Burnished Pitchers—India China Dining Ware, by the sett, piece or dozen—India China Tea Ware—Coffee Bowls and Saucers—elegant setts Gold Burnish Garden Pots and Stands, and a general assortment of Earthen Ware. All of which he will sell less than the cost of importation, wholesale and retail.

☞ *Also*, 50 prime assorted Crates for the Country Trade, which he will sell for Cash, less than can be bought in Boston. Those country traders who wish to purchase cheap, are respectfully requested to call at No. 91, Court-street.

N. B.—Ware safely delivered at any part of the town free of expence.

May 13. 6w

London Catalogue of Books.

JAMES W. BURDITT, Franklin's Head, No. 94, Court-street, has received The London Catalogues, and *Monthly List of New Publications*, up to March 1st, 1817, which may be seen at the above store.

☞ He is constantly sending to London for *Books, Magazines, Reviews, Mathematical, Optical and Philosophical Instruments, &c.* Any orders will be attended to, and executed upon very reasonable terms. May 13.

POETRY.

FORCE OF NATURE.

'Twas on a cliff, whose rocky base
Baffled the briny wave.
Whose cultur'd heights, their verdant store
To many a tenant gave :

A Mother led by rustic cares,
Had wander'd with her child,
Unwean'd the babe—yet on the grass,
He frolic'd and he smil'd.

With what delight the mother gaz'd
To mark the infant's joy,
How oft would pause amidst her toil,
To contemplate her boy !

Yet soon by other cares estrang'd,
Her thoughts the child forsook :
Careless he wander'd on the ground,
Nor caught his mother's look.

Cropp'd was each flow'r that caught his eye,
'Till scrambling o'er the green,
He gain'd the cliff's unshelter'd edge,
And pleas'd, survey'd the scene.

'Twas now the mother, from her toil,
Turn'd to behold her child,
The urchin gone—her cheeks were flush'd,
Her wand'ring eye was wild !

She saw him on the cliff's rude brink,
Now careless peeping o'er,
He turn'd, and to his mother smil'd,
Then sported as before.

Sunk was her voice—'twas vain to fly,
'Twas vain the brink to brave,
Oh ! NATURE ! it was thine alone,
To prompt the means to save ;

She tore her 'kerchief from her breast,
And laid her bosom bare,
He saw—delighted—left the brink,
And sought the banquet there.

MISCELLANY.

DR. FRANKLIN.

We have lately received a copy of the Private Correspondence of Dr. Franklin, just published in England, from the original letters. We are not able to say what proportion of the letters have been before published. They are exceedingly interesting, particularly to an American reader, and their republication, in this country, is expected with impatience. We copy from the collection a letter of Dr. Stiles, and the answer of Dr. Franklin, each of which was written but a short time before the death of their respective authors, and displays something of their several characters. The latter also contains an explicit declaration of Franklin's religious opinions, which have been the subject of some doubt and dispute.—*Daily Adv.*

Yale College, January 28, 1790.

Sir,—We have lately received Governor Yale's portrait from his family in London, and deposited it in the College Library, where is also deposited one of Governor Saltonstall. I have long wished that we might be honored also with that of Dr. Franklin. In the course of your long life, you may probably have become possessed of several portraits of yourself Shall I take too great a liberty, in humbly asking a donation of one of them to Yale College ? You obliged me with a mezzotinto picture of yourself many years ago, which I often view with pleasure. But the canvass is more permanent We wish to be possessed of the durable resemblance of the American Patriot and Philosopher

You have merited and received all the honors of the republic of letters ; and are going to a world, where all sublunary glories will be lost in the glories of immortality. Should you shine through the intellectual and stellary universe, with the eminence and distinguished lustre, with which you have appeared in this little detached part of the creation, you would be what I most fervently wish to you, Sir, whatever may be my fate in eternity. The grand climacteric in which I now am, reminds me of the interesting scenes of futurity. You know, Sir, that I am a Christian, and would to heaven all others were such as I am, except my imperfections and deficiencies of moral character. As much as I know of Dr. Franklin, I have not an idea of his religious sentiments. I wish to know the opinion of my venerable friend concerning Jesus of Nazareth He will not impute this to impertinence, or improper curiosity, in one who for so many years has continued to love, estimate, and reverence his abilities and literary character, with an ardor and affection bordering on adoration. If I have said too much, let the request be blotted out, and be no more ; and yet I shall never cease to wish you that happy immortality which I believe Jesus above has purchased for the virtuous & truly good of every religious denomination in Christendom, and for those of every age, nation, and mythology, who reverence the deity, and are filled with integrity, righteousness and benevolence. Wishing you every blessing, I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

EZRA STILES.

His Excellency Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia.

Answer of Dr Franklin to the foregoing.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1790.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I received your kind letter of Jan. 28, and am glad you have at length received the portrait of Gov. Yale from his family, and deposited it in the College Library. He was a great and good man, and had the merit of doing infinite service to your country by his munificence to that institution. The honor you propose doing me, by placing mine in the same room with his, is much too great for my deserts ; but you always had a partiality for me, and to that it must be ascribed. I am however too much obliged to Yale College, the first learned society that took notice of me and adorned me with its honors, to refuse a request that comes from it, thro' so esteemed a friend. But I do not think any of the portraits you mention as in my possession worthy of the situation and company you propose to place it in. You have an excellent artist lately arrived. If he will undertake to make one for you, I shall cheerfully pay the expense ; but he must not delay setting about it, or I may slip through his fingers, for I am now in my 85th year, and very infirm

I send with this a very learned work, as it appears to me, on the ancient Samaritan coins, lately printed in Spain, and at least curious for the beauty of the impression. Please to accept it for your College Library. I have subscribed for the Encyclopædia now printing here, with the intention of presenting it to the College. I shall probably depart before the work is finished, but shall leave directions for its continuance to the end.—With this you will receive some of the first numbers.

You desire to know something of my religion. It is the first time I have been questioned upon it. But I cannot take your curiosity amiss, and shall endeavor in a few words to gratify it. Here is my creed : I believe in one God, the Creator of the Universe. That he governs it by his Providence. That he ought to be worshipped. That the most acceptable service we render to him is doing good to his other children. That the soul of man is immortal, and will be treated with justice in another life respecting its conduct in this. These I take to be the fundamental points in all sound religion, and I regard them as you do in whatever sect I meet with them. As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think the system of morals, and his religion as he left them to us, the best the world ever saw, or is like to see ; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting changes, and I have, with most of the present dissenters in England, some doubts as to his divinity ; though it is a question I do not dogmatize upon, having never studied it, and think it needless to busy myself with it now, when I expect soon an opportunity of knowing the truth with less trouble. I see no harm however in its being believed, if that belief has the good consequence, as probably it has, of making his doctrines more respected, and more observed, especially as I do not perceive that the Supreme takes it amiss, by distinguishing the believers in his government of the world with any peculiar marks of his displeasure. I shall only add, respecting myself, that having experienced the goodness of that being in conducting me prosperously through a long life, I have no doubt of its continuance in the next, though without the smallest conceit of meriting such goodness. My sentiments on this head you will see in the copy of an old letter inclosed, which I wrote in answer to an old religionist* whom I had relieved in a paralytic case by electricity, and who being afraid I should grow proud upon it, sent me his serious, though rather impertinent caution. I send you also the copy of another letter, which will shew something of my disposition relating to religion. With great and sincere esteem and affection, yours, &c.

P. S Had not your college some present of books from the king of France. Please to let me know if you had an expectation given you of more, and the nature of that expectation ? I have a reason for the inquiry

I confide that you will not expose me to criticisms and censures by publishing any part of this communication to you. I have ever let others enjoy their religious sentiments without reflecting on them for those that appeared to me unsupportable, or even absurd. All sects here, and we have a great variety, have experienced my good will in assisting them with subscriptions for building their new places of worship, and as I have never opposed any of their doctrines, I hope to go out of the world in peace with them all.

* Supposed to be a letter to George Whitfield, dated June 6, 1753.

ANCIENT EPISTLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Sir,—I take the liberty of sending to you for insertion in your useful paper, the following interesting extract from the Ecclesiastical History of Socrates Scholasticus. It is taken from Hanmer's translation of "the Ecclesiastical Histories of the first six hundred years after Christ." Page 229. A FRIEND TO BIBLE SOCIETIES.

An Epistle from the Emperor Constantine to Eusebius, Bishop of Casaria in Palestine.

Constantine the puissant, the mighty, and the noble Emperor, unto Eusebius, Bishop of Casaria, sendeth greeting. Insomuch that in the city which is called after our name, there inhabiteth a great multitude of men (our Saviour Jesus, and God the Father of his Providence sending increase thereunto) which embraceth the most Holy Church, to the end all the ecclesiastical affairs may in the same place daily increase more and more, we have thought good, that more churches should be erected and builded there. Wherefore accept with loving heart what our will and pleasure is We have thought good to signify unto thy wisdom, that thou shouldest prepare fifty volumes or copies of Holy Scripture, written in parchment, which shall be both legible, handsome and portable, and that thou command moreover that they be written of skilful Scriveners, exercised in the art of penning. Our will is that the volumes comprise those books of Holy Scripture whose penning and use thou thyself shall think most necessary to avail for the edifying of the Church. Our Highness hath sent letters unto our head Treasurer, that he should minister all necessaries for the provision of these books. It is thy part then to oversee with speed, that these written copies be made ready. Moreover by virtue of these our letters (as right requireth) we give thee liberty to take up two common waggons, for the conveyance of them thither, for so the written copies shall be sooner brought unto us, & so much the better, if one of the Deacons be put in trust therewith, who when he cometh in place, shall find the proof of our liberality. God keep thee in health well beloved brother."

Donations to the Biblical Library of the American Bible Society.

By the Rev. F. C. Schaeffer. A German Lutheran Bible, quarto, Germantown, Penn. 1776; the first edition of the Bible, in a European language, printed in America.

By D. Hosack, M. D. An English Bible, folio, Philad. 1798, fr. the hot press of John Thompson.

By Mrs. Minto, of Princeton, N. J. An English Bible, quarto, Cambridge, Field, 1668. This Bible was used to correct the first quarto edition of Collins' Bible, printed in Trenton, 1798 ; being the best standard copy of the English Bible that could at that time be procured.

By Messrs. A Paul & Daniel Hitt. The numbers, as far as published, of the quarto edition of Dr. Adam Clarke's Bible, with a commentary and critical notes.

By Samuel Bayard, Esq. of Princeton, N. J. A French Bible, folio, 2 vols. with notes from the Flemish Bible, Diodati, and others, maps and tables ; arranged by the Desmarets, father and son ; printed by L. & D. Elzevir, Amsterdam, 1659.

By Messrs. Kirk & Mercein Scott's Bible, 6 vols. 8 vo. Whiting & Watson, N. York, 1810.

By Egbert Benson, Esq. A Dutch Bible, Psalms set to music, 24o. Dordrecht, 1718.

By Mr. James Eastburn. Owen's History of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 8vo. New-York, reprinted 1817.—*N Y Spectator.*

PRINTING.

Whether the origin of letters be immediately divine, or whether they were discovered by the powers of investigation with which God has endowed the human mind, is an unsettled point, and not of great importance.

Whoever were the inventers, they found it necessary, in order to communicate the discovery, to mark them on some substance capable of impression and penetration. The most ancient of these that we know of, was stone ; to which succeeded the palm tree, the bark of certain trees, the wooden, leaden or waxen tablets, which were written upon with a sharp pointed instrument called *stilus*, from which by metaphor, come the English word *stile* in writing.

After this, paper manufactured from an Egyptian reed, called papyrus, consisting of several coats of skin, as an onion, which being peeled off and split into thin flat surfaces, two of them were glued together. This was made into charts and parchment.

Among the Romans were a class of domestics called Librarii, who were of servile condition, and whose employment was to copy the works of the learned. To these succeeded after the decline of the Romen empire, a set of transcribers called Antiquarii, chiefly Monks, who being confined in cloisters, had no other employment, and who vied with each other in the correctness, number, and elegance of their copies. Besides these writers of books there were artists whose business was to embellish and illustrate manuscripts by painting. To these Illuminatii it is now clearly ascertained that we owe the discovery of the art of printing.

In Europe the progress of the discovery of printing seems to have been as follows. At first rude pictures from blocks of wood, used by the Illuminatii ; about the year 1423, the figures of saints were cut on blocks of wood, with the addition of inscriptions. After that, whole pages of text in the same manner, for the illustration perhaps of prints accompanying them.

The blocks being made of soft wood, the letters would be apt to break, and the introduction of new ones would lead to the invention of moveable types, which would be found more convenient when made of metal.

Faustus, a Friar to whom the idea of moveable metal types was first suggested, having printed several Bibles, and having offered them for sale at Paris, as manuscripts, was obliged to declare the truth, why they were so like to each other, in order to escape being burnt for a magician.—And thus was the glorious art made known to the world at large, A. D. 1440.—*Savannah Gaz.*

GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on a tour of business in the Southern Country, to the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

Fort Jackson, Geo. April 20, 1817.

I had no idea that the business I had at Beaufort, would require me to make a tour of the Sea Islands on this coast. I left Charleston on the 11th ult with an expectation of reaching Savannah in a few days. Finding I had no other means of landing on *Edisto*, but by taking a passage on board a small boat, across a ferry of 4 miles over, I had to leave my horse behind, and did not regain him till Tuesday, when I returned to the main, after having successfully executed my mission on those low and flat, but rich Islands. I was treated with much politeness and hospitality by the planters I had intercourse with on *John's, Wadmalaw, Edisto, & St. Helena Isles* ; they are enjoying the golden age, being all of them in affluent circumstances. The exchange of the culture of Indigo for Cotton, within the space of the last 20 years, has quadrupled the value of their lands, and the annual profit, derived from slave labor, has increased in a similar ratio. As those planters, though they live comfortably, have not as yet acquired many habits of luxury and extravagance, their insular situation interposing a bar to free intercourse with the more showy and fashionable planters on the main, and in the vicinity of Charleston, their expenditures falling considerably short of their incomes, they are all, generally, accumulating property, and growing rich—perhaps a more happy state of society does not exist elsewhere. Almost the whole population is connected by matrimonial ties, a number of first cousins being married to each other.

Literary taste has not as yet made much progress on those Isles, few of the fugative or periodical publications of the times being in cultivation among the inhabitants, though they can very well afford to subscribe for them ; but the progress of wealth, will, no doubt, promote a love for information, and a greater spirit of inquiry.

It is a singular circumstance that those agriculturalists have abandoned, in general, the use of that ancient labor-saving machine the plough, and for no essential reason that I can understand ; they use the hoe only, and must of course have a greater number of negroes occupied on a plantation than necessary, but, they say, ploughing injures their lands, and negroes can be more easily supported than horses. The soil is light, but good, and produces large crops of that valuable article called Sea Island Cotton.

Savannah now exhibits an interesting and picturesque appearance to a northern visitor. Its streets are planted on both sides with a handsome tree, called the *Pride of India* ; it is now in bloom, and emits a pleasing, odoriferous smell, and its foilage being very exhuberant affords a convenient and agreeable shade in sultry weather.—*Bay-street* is the principal street for business ; it is parallel with the river, and, being very wide, admits of a Mall in its centre, which is now completely shaded from the rays of the sun by the approximation of the boughs of two rows of those umbrageous trees, which enclose a space convenient either as a promenade for walking, or an exchange for commercial transactions. Squares to the amount of 14 or 16 are judiciously interspersed through the town, relieving the monotony resulting from streets crossing each other at right angles, as those of this city do Circular enclosures surround the centres of those squares, which together with the side walks, are planted with a number of similar ornamental trees.

THE LOCUSTS.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MR. POULSON,—As I wish to draw the attention of the learned to the rising of the Locusts, which I expect will take place, [according to the usual custom,] in the month of May next, I tho't it might be of use to present it to you, with the Memorandum, and some observations I have made on these wonderful Insects, and if you should conclude them worthy of publishing in your paper, they are at your service. Yours, sincerely,

Philad. County, April 25, 1817. G. De. B.

1783—About the middle of May the Locusts began to rise, and they appeared to be in their prime the first week in June, and by the 22d they had entirely vanished.

1800—May the 20th the Locusts began to rise, and by the 29th they got to sing. [The weather this month was cool, which I expect was the reason of their resurection being later than in the year 1783.] They continued coming out of the earth until the beginning of June. The latter end of the month nothing more was to be seen of them.

As soon as they rise or come out of the earth, which is generally after sun-set, they are a homely insect ; they then with the utmost haste make for a tree, from under which they commonly rise ; as soon as they reach the trunk, they seize a strong hold with their legs, and by using considerable exertion, burst a shell that surrounds them, and from which they extricate themselves, and come out a handsome insect with wings, and then progress up the tree, leaving the shell sticking, and in a few days are able to fly and sing.

I took notice, that if they are tardy in delivering themselves of their shell, they perish, as it soon becomes so dry that they are not able to get out of it.

During their existence above the surface of the earth, they led a merry life, but it is a very short one, for they exist but about two months.

The female, with a sharp spear, which she carries in the under and back part of her body, makes an incision through the bark and wood of the small branches of trees, (say generally fruit trees ;) and as she makes the opening, she deposits her eggs, one by the side of the other, and she will continue the incision from three, four to ten inches long, according to the length of the branch.—How long the eggs remain in that situation I did not ascertain ; but it is remarkable to reflect, that in due time, those eggs should, in what state or form is unknown to me, fall to the ground, and for a certain number of years, should penetrate into the earth—for they have been found several feet in the earth, and then, after entering a certain depth, for them gradually to rise, and that an exact period of seventeen years should take place before they come to perfection, and a general resurrection ensue, is wonderful indeed ! And, in my opinion, worthy the enquiry of the Philosopher ; for I have no doubt, they were formed by the Almighty for a wise and useful purpose.

It is very curious, but I never could perceive that they took any nourishment whatever, nor do they any injury that I could discover, excepting where they make the incision to deposit their eggs. This incision leaves the branches so tender that they frequently break off with the wind.

And, Mr. Poulson, I will likewise inform you, and I do it with pleasure, as I anticipate the same effect, that the former risings of the Locusts were succeeded by what I call plentiful years—the produce of grain, fodder, and almost every vegetable production, was abundant and uncommonly good. Yours, &c.

Locusts.—A writer in a Philadelphia paper announces the arrival above ground, of great numbers of the expected Locusts.

THE HARVEST.

We are sorry to learn that the *Hessian Fly* has made its appearance in the Southern and Middle States, in such numbers as to threaten serious injury to the wheat harvest. The Virginia and Maryland papers urge the farmers immediately to turn their attention to corn and potatoes, to supply, in some measure, the expected deficiency.

RICHMOND, May 6.—We are sorry to state, that the wheat crop is perishing under the *Hessian Fly*. The accounts we have received of its ravages are alarming. A farmer from Powhattan assures us, that ground from which he expected a few days ago to reap thirty bushels the acre, will not yield him five. Some estimate their loss at 2-3ds.—others at more. The change has been a rapid one. But a few days ago, the wheat bore a most promising appearance ; giving delight to the eye, and gladness to the heart of the farmer. But the fly suddenly came, and the hopes of the harvest are vanishing We have not had an opportunity of hearing from many quarters of the State ; but in Powhattan, in Goochland, and in this neighborhood, the ravages are very great. Report indeed says, that to the East of the Ridge, the fly or rather the maggot, has appeared in great numbers.

We are informed that wheat sown in rich land, and at an early season, will be strong enough to come to an head—but that sown late, and on a thin land, must fall a sacrifice to the fly.—*Enquirer.*

BALTIMORE, May 7.—The prospects of the farmers in some parts of this State, as to the next wheat harvest, are rather unpromising ; the ravages of the Hessian Fly have already produced great injury, and the crop, it is feared, will in some instances be nearly destroyed. It is therefore important that exertions should be made to supply the expected deficiency by cultivating increased crops of Indian corn and potatoes, so useful for domestic consumption ; and it is not yet too late for the farmer to turn his attention to either of these crops. The caution as to the selection of seed corn, ought to be carefully attended to.—*Fed. Gaz*

Commencement of Vegetation.

I have been in the habit of keeping a Diary for a number of years ; and, knowing myself concluded that farmers universally knew how to ascertain, annually, the day on which vegetation commences The great difference between the last season and the present, led me to enquire of many if they knew of any data by which they could ascertain the day, in any year, when it did commence ; but in this respect I found them without knowledge It is a matter of great importance to the agriculturalist to know, for prior to this period it is useless to put in seed and after it you cannot plant too soon, if the ground be in a proper state of dryness. Doubtless there are many who knew ; but that many who do not know may be informed, I send this for publication. In the spring of any year, look at distant mountains—and when you discover a blue fog or smoke on them —*that is the day.* This smoky appearance is generally said to be occasioned by smoke from the burning of trees ; but this is not the fact ;—it is the first perspiration of the earth after a rigid winter fever. Last year it happened on the 22d of May—this year on the 20th of April.

Salisbury, Rep. Village, May 4, 1817.

Robinson Palmer, Esq. is appointed Postmaster in South Berwick, vice Micajah Currier, deceased. Nathaniel Hobbs of Berwick, is appointed Postmaster at Doughty Falls vice Sylvanus Hatch resigned. Rev. *Noah Worcester*, is appointed Postmaster at Brighton.

His Excellency the Governor, we learn, has nominated *H C Brown*, Esq to be re-appointed Sheriff of Berkshire. Mr. B. was first commissioned by Gov. Gerry, and his term of five years expires on the 23d inst.

We understand, that the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Boston have elected J. B. BROWN, M. D Physician for the Alms House for the ensuing year.

MARRIAGES.

In Providence, on Sunday evening, last week, by the Rev. Mr. Preston, Capt. Isaac Harris, to Miss Sarah Ann Rhodes On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Charles Ware, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Catharine Augusta Rhodes, both daughters of the late Dr. Joseph W. Rhodes, of Rhode Island.

In Newport, Rev. Calvin Hitchcock to Miss Eliza Stevens

In Castleton, Col. Charles H. Williams, of Rutland, to Miss Lucy, dau of Hon Chauncy Langdon.

In Westminster, Mass. Elenzor Bailey, Esq. of Westmoreland, N. H. to Miss Lucy Goldsmith.

In Wilbraham, Rev David L. Hunn, of Longmeadow, to Miss Eunice Sexton.

DEATHS.

In *India*, The King of Nepaul—One of his Queens, one of his concubines, and five other females, voluntarily consented to be consumed on his funeral pile. *Horrid !*

In Paris, April 4, Marshal *Andrew Massena*, Prince of Esling, Duke of Rivoli, Grand Cross of St. Louis, the Legion of Honor, St. Stephen, St. Hubert, &c. aged 59. He was second Marshal of the French Empire, and his renown as the "*favorite child of victory*" fills a large page of the French war annals. He was an early and sincere adherent to *Louis* 18th, and is said to have left fifteen millions of francs. He has left a widow, two sons and a daughter.

On the 6th inst. Thomas Chadwick, a mason ; being engaged in taking down an old building, at Brooklyn, N.Y. and having completed his work, excepting a stack of chimnies, mounted to near the top by means of a ladder, in order to fasten a rope for the purpose of pulling it down ; but had hardly tied the rope and turned to descend, when the chimney gave way, and fell over directly upon the unfortunate man, and crushed him to death instantly.

In Tewksbury, *Deacon** Ezra Kendall, aged Ninety-Seven years. In Connecticut, *Deacon** Timothy Stanley, aged Ninety. ** Long life appears, from numerous instances, to be attached to this order of Church officers.*

In Oxford, Mrs. Dolly, wife of Capt. A. Harris : Mr. Josiah Gleason : Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Rufus Kingsbury.

In Hingham, Mrs. Lucy Lincoln, wife of Deacon David Lincoln, aged 47.

Drowned, in Pemigewassett river in Salisbury, on the 19th ult. Mr. Stephen Clark, of Sanbornton, in the 26th year of his age. He, with two others, presumptuously attempting to conduct a raft over Webster's Falls, a thing never before attempted, lost his life, and left a widow and one child to lament his premature death. Diligent search was made for his body, but without success.

Drowned, in Boston, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Isaac F. Rowe, and 6th daughter of Mr. Tho's Fraker, aged 24. After examining witnesses, a jury of inquest gave a verdict that she came to her death by the Providence of God. She was missing on the 10th April last, and her body was found floating on Monday, last week, near Charles River Bridge.